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Bone separator

5 The invention relates to a bone spreader of the type specified in the preamble of claim 1 and comprising two parallel tubular pin holders, which are connected to one another by a parallel guide system, and two pins to be connected to the bone parts that are to be spread apart. In connection
10 with the invention, this term also includes screws. The pins are introduced parallel to one another into the bone parts that are to be spread apart. Their free sections are introduced into the pin holders. When these are now moved away from one another or moved closer to one another by
15 means of the parallel guide system, this movement is transmitted to the bone parts. This type of spreader is especially suitable for distraction of two cervical vertebral bodies for the purpose of implantation of a cervical intervertebral prosthesis, as the vertebral bodies are guided
20 parallel to one another during the distraction. However, this parallel attribute applies only with respect to the direction of the pin holders. Two degrees of freedom remain. These are, on the one hand, a rotation of the bone parts about the pin axis, which for various reasons is of
25 no consequence in normal circumstances, and, on the other hand, a displacement in the direction of the pin holders, which displacement can be prevented by a locking device known in the form of a screw connection, which is awkward to use.

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According to the invention, this disadvantage is remedied by the fact that the locking device is designed as a quick-coupling, namely in the form of a locking finger which is guided between a locking position and a release position in

a transverse movement tangentially with respect to the pin holder and at least one transverse groove in the pin, into which groove the locking finger engages in the locking position. Several transverse grooves may also be provided,
5 one of which is chosen for the engagement of the locking finger. To ensure that the locking finger cannot be lost as a separate part, according to a further feature of the invention, it is designed as a hook which is mounted so as to be pivotable about an axis extending approximately parallel
10 to the pin holder. The arrangement is especially simple and clear if the hook is arranged at the open end of the pin holder closer to the parallel guide system.

The invention is explained in more detail below with reference to the drawing which depicts an advantageous illustrative embodiment and in which:

Fig. 1 shows an overall view of the spreader, and
20 Figs 2 and 3 show partial views of the spreader in different stages of its operation.

A first spreader body 2 is arranged rigidly at the end of a guide bar 1 of noncircular cross section. A second spreader body 3 with a guide tube 4 is arranged parallel to the spreader body 2 on the guide bar 1 and is displaceable in the longitudinal direction of said guide bar 1, but not rotatable. The displacement is effected using a toggle 5 which is connected to a pinion (not shown) engaging in a toothed 6 of the guide bar 1. In addition, any kind of locking means can be connected to the spreader body 3 or to the guide tube 4 so as to secure the distance between the spreader bodies 2 and 3.

Arranged at the free ends of the spreader bodies 2 and 3 there are tubular pin holders 7 which are set at an angle in relation to the spreader bodies 2, 3. They extend parallel to one another in planes which are perpendicular to the 5 guide bar. They are used for receiving two pins, each one of which is connected respectively to one of the two bones or fragments that are to be distracted. By operating the toggle 5, it is possible for these bone parts or fragments to be spread apart from one another or guided toward one 10 another, in which process they are held parallel to one another in relation to the axes of the two pin holders 7. To this extent, the bone spreader can be regarded as being known.

15 Whereas in known bone spreaders of this kind the hole inside the pin holder is closed at the rear end connected to the associated spreader body 2, 3, according to the invention, it is continued right through at this location, such that it opens out at 8. Adjacent to the opening 8, a hook 20 plate 9 is mounted pivotably by way of a screw 10. It lies in a plane extending substantially perpendicular to the axis of the pin holder. It contains a hook cutout 11 which is outwardly delimited by a hook finger 12 whose direction extends tangentially with respect to the axis of the pin 25 holder.

The associated pins 13 have, at least at their rear end, one or more peripheral grooves 14 whose width (measured in the longitudinal direction of the pin) is slightly greater 30 than the thickness of the plate 9 or hook finger 12. When a pin is located in the pin holder in such a way that its rear end protrudes outward at the rear, as is shown in Fig. 2, the plate 9 can be pivoted in such a way that the hook finger 12 engages in one of the grooves 14 and in this po-

sition, which is illustrated in Fig. 3, prevents the pin 13 from moving in its longitudinal direction.

The hook finger 12 can be designed such that it locks in
5 the closed position (Figures 1 and 3) so as not to inadvertently come loose from here under the action of slight forces. Instead of this, or in addition, the pivot bearing of the plate 9 can be provided with a spring or catch mechanism which satisfies this purpose.

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The invention has the effect that the pins received in the pin holders 7 can be secured in the pin holder by means of a rapid and simple movement by the operator. In this way, the secured bone parts are prevented from executing a relative movement in the direction of the pin holders.
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